

A black and white photograph of a two-story wooden house with a porch, situated on a hillside. A large tree stands in front of the house, and bare trees are visible in the background. The house has a dark roof with two dormer windows. The porch is covered with a railing. The house is surrounded by a grassy hillside and bare trees, suggesting a winter or late autumn setting. The photograph is framed by a thick black border.

THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

The first stage of the journey carries one over a flat country, for along that part of the Potomac river the water is low and the level land between the base of the Anacostia ridge and the river is extensive.

Heading northward to the District boundary the distance from the river to the ridge base is greater than is the long along the course of the Eastern branch.

On these flat lands numerous settlements have grown and roadways with bridges have been built. Some of these settlements is closely built up, and the fringe of one merges into the fringe of another.

The settlements do not end with the flat lands, but continue for two miles to the broad top of the ridge.

The ascent of this highland is not steep. There is a succession of small rises and descents, each with a valley. These undulations, together with the Potomac river, form a winding line. One's way to the Chesapeake Junction one's way to the marl beds lies east and then south, the distance being about two miles.

For the purpose of this journey one may choose to follow the track of the Chesapeake Beach railroad and disregard the warning signs along the shore. It is not a safe thing to do, but many people would rather take a short cut than do the safe way.

Following the Chesapeake railroad you will have three trestles to cross, and one of them is long and high, and crossing a river, and is disastrous. Another way eastward from the east angle of the District is Central avenue. Up to two years ago it was a railroad, and it is now a road, it has been converted by Maryland into what is known as a state road, and it is a very good one for the use of automobiles to a hamlet with the slow and impressive name of Largo.

At Largo the road turns north. The Hamblins do not know. He has never

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The farm of Sunnyside, covering 244 acres and including the fossil beds, fell into the hands of the Berry family, by death, something more than fifty years ago. Sunnyside was bought by Judge Thomas R. Brooks, who lived there until he passed from earth fifteen years ago, and his ancestral Berry home, "Pleasant," on a ridge about half a mile north of Sunnyside, is now the property of John E. Berry.

This country around Washington is full of interesting things, and these marl beds of Sunnyside, with their strange bones of strange animals, are worth a visit.

LONDON, January 19, 1918.

FOR a Londoner who is vexed and worried, has just had another nasty jolt. The "metropolis of the world" has discovered that it isn't much any longer, but must yield this proud distinction to New York, which is bigger by about a quarter of a million people. Nor are matters improved, as the figures have been exaggerated by comparing the population of Greater London with that of Greater New York, for there again the American metropolis beats the older one to the tune of more than 132,000 in the last four whole years now since the last census of London was taken. But these figures have only been made public.

These figures reveal, with other statistics, the astonishing fact that a gigantic blunder has been taken by the population. The

metropolis of the world, which has been so long and after a long time now gone to the people, has spread its roots during the last century, and has almost as rapidly developed, as the population has been explained by the conversion of dwellings into business places. All central London has been taken over by population and developing into business centers.

The population of the metropolis returns. In London there are 1,157 of them to every 1,000 men, though in "extra-London" the proportion is slightly smaller. In fact, in London there are as many as 1,606 women to 1,000 men. The tendency is for families to be smaller, the average now being 4.17 persons. The fluctuations are surprising, varying from 4.666 in the City of London to 3.21 in Holborn and 3.71 in Marylebone. In "extra-London" families are slightly larger, averaging 4.43 persons per family.

There are 573,265 inhabited houses in London and 484,557 in "extra-London," or 10 per cent more than in ordinary dwelling houses. 16 per

EVY GEORGE R. LUNN, the new socialist mayor of Schenectady, was congratulated on his election.

"The people have confidence in the nesty of my party's policy," he said. "Our opponents tried to put our principles in a false light, but the people didn't be fooled. They knew that the principles were as misleading as the schooler's description of his sister's w baby."

Asked to describe this new arrival, the bachelor replied:

"Um! Very small features, clean, red-faced and a very hard tanker."

Glass and Bacteria.

THE extreme delicacy of many scientific processes is indicated by a report of Dr. Martin Picker, a German estigator, that bacteria are affected orably, or otherwise, by the character of the glass containing the water in which they are suspended. Marked differences in the behavior of cholera bacteria were observed on the surface of glass composing the vessels used. The degree of alkalinity imparted by the glass to the water is believed to be an important factor in these phenomena.